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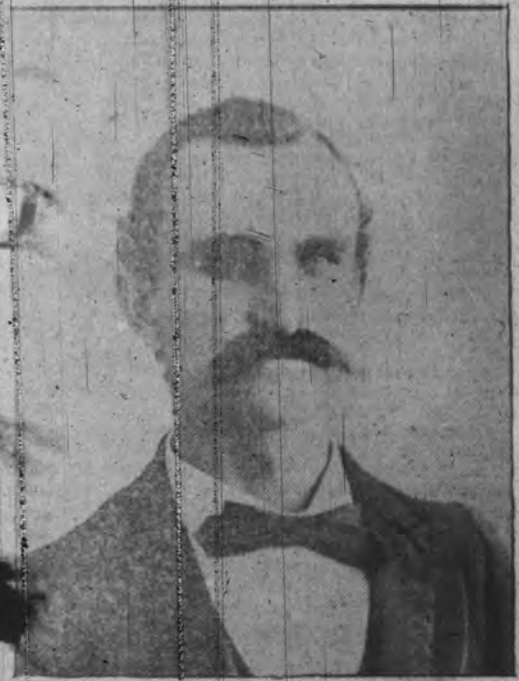
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REV. A. WHITE, THOMASVILLE.
We welcome Bro. White out of the Birmingham District.



REV. J. H. STODGHILL, JONESBORO.
We welcome Bro. Stodghill to the Birmingham District.



REV. C. J. BENTLEY, WYLAM.
We welcome Brother Bentley to the Birmingham District.

THE COUNTRY PASTOR.

The *Mission Journal* says:
 "He may not always be highly educated, but he often does not receive a large salary. His field is difficult and his work is hard, but it is very important. He often preaches to a larger number of people in the course of a month than most city pastors. From the country churches come many of the best members in the town churches. They constitute the bone and sinew of the missionary enterprise in the town church, but were trained in the country church. The country churches are the source from which comes, for the most part, our supply of presbytery and missionaries. Here, too, is the possibility of immense growth in contributions to the support of missions."

"Do the pastors who preach in the country realize the importance of their work? Are they striving to lead their churches out into the large part that they are destined to bear in the evangelization of the world? Are they giving to their members the training that will make them intensely missionary wherever they go? How the whole cause will suffer if the country pastor fails to do his duty! Will not every country pastor strive to have each of his churches make the largest possible offering on an early day?"

Denominational Papers.

Each large denomination, by reason of its complex organizations, numerous departments of diversified labor, distinctive principles, politics and interests, needs an organ of information and communication of its own. Just as long as separate denominations are needed to prosecute their own definite lines of activities, just so long separate church papers will be needed to sustain the denominational interests and promote the denominational welfare.

A Baptist paper is the only means of communication between our Baptist churches and the only reliable source of information concerning the work of our denomination. Not to read a Baptist paper is to remain in ignorance of the larger work, influence, growth and power of the Baptist fellowship. It follows that every loyal, intelligent Baptist must be a regular supporter and reader of a good Baptist periodical. Some Baptists are content to subscribe for some union nondescript religious paper because it is cheap, offers a life premium and claims to be liberal. A Baptist who will subscribe for such a paper and neglect to contribute for a good Baptist periodical, places himself in an undesirable position, similar to that of a mechanic who buys all his goods from a mail order house and fails to support the merchants of his home town who pay the taxes, and make it possible for him to earn his living and enjoy the privileges of the well-governed city. As appreciative Baptists we should cordially support our Baptist papers in return for the splendid service which they constantly render to the individual church and the denomination. It has been frequently observed that Baptists who feed upon these religious nondescripts are of the flimsy, flabby, sticky sentimental type, who lack in Baptist grit, grip and sympathy. There is nothing like the strong diet of a good Baptist paper to give iron in the blood for stalwart Baptists.—C. W. Bridges, in *Baptist Standard*.

HOW I ARGUED WITH MYSELF.

How Much Ought I Give to Missions?

1. If I decide to give nothing, I practically cast a ballot in favor of supporting no missionaries.

2. If I give less than heretofore, I vote to support fewer missionaries than last year.

3. If I give the same as heretofore, I vote to have the work barely hold its own. My song is "Hold the Fort," forgetting that the Lord never intended that his army should take refuge in a fort. His word is: "Speak unto the Children of Israel that they Go Forward."

4. If I advance my offering beyond former years, I favor an advance movement in the work. Shall I join this class? If I add one hundred per cent to my former gifts, then I favor twice as many missionaries as heretofore. If I add 50 per cent to my former gifts, then I say, "Have half as many more as heretofore." If I add 25 per cent, then I say, "Have one-fourth as many more as you have had."

5. What shall I do? I certainly can not vote to stop the work. Nor am I satisfied that we hold our own in this work. I believe in urging it forward. I will, therefore, increase my contribution to the work. Therefore, I will do my share.

ONE YEAR OF PROHIBITION—By Robert G. Hiden

Birmingham, Alabama, is the industrial miracle of the New South. Scarcely more than three decades ago a mere dot in an undeveloped wilderness, it is today the busiest of industrial centers, with almost numberless blast furnaces, rolling mills, machine shops and other great industries, including in its immediate suburbs a population of nearly 200,000 souls.

"Trade" and "traffic" are its shibboleth, and every inch of its rapidly expanding business pulsates with the energy and enthusiasm of irrepressible industrial ambition. Thousands of its workmen and mill hands are of foreign birth, and the civic and social problems, which in the greatest cities of the north have well-nigh overwhelmed them, though but gradually developed there, have been suddenly thrust upon Birmingham without adequate warning or opportunity for previous study and preparation by the reform forces of the community.

In this situation the launching of a prohibition campaign in Birmingham in the summer of 1907 seemed doomed from the first to humiliating failure.

When, therefore, the election on October 28, 1907, resulted in a splendid majority for prohibition, the remarkable event attracted the attention of the whole nation.

What would happen to a great industrial center with a cosmopolitan population under a regime of even local prohibition?

What has happened during the first twelve months of the policy is detailed below by one who is in position to summarize these results from an accurate and wholly disinterested point of view. It is a relation of the practical benefits of prohibition, even when restricted to a single county, with officials friendly, and handicapped by the lack of protection from outside liquor invasion under the interstate commerce laws.

If prohibition has succeeded so well in spite of these drawbacks, it is unnecessary to point out a signal social and political revolution the people would achieve in state or nation-wide areas, enforced by officials of a party heartily pledged to do it, and with legislation by congress preventing its nullification by outside liquor makers.

How the Battle Came About.

The stand taken by Birmingham to abolish the open saloon was the result, largely, of abuses on the part of the liquor people. They were, time and again, warned that if they did not stay out of politics and cease undertaking to command consideration as a special interest, it would react upon them, and they would be wiped out of existence. They paid no attention to these warnings, and the result is history. The people of Birmingham tried hard to get what is known as a "high license and restricted area system," by which the police could keep saloons under close supervision, by which dives and joints of the worst kind could be wiped out, and by which crime and other evils growing out of the liquor traffic could be carefully safeguarded.

The city council of Birmingham dickered with the people until the public began to feel they were being "flim-flammed." The people lost confidence in getting the "high license restricted area system" as a fact. Then it was that the prohibition sentiment developed here with great strength, and in the election held in October, 1907, it was decided by a large majority to wipe out the open saloon altogether. The city was drawing about \$110,000 a year from liquor license. This was used as an argument by the anti-prohibitionists, and all kinds of dire predictions were made as to the decrease in value of properties, the increase in city expenses, the keeping out of desirable labor and the horrors of the so-called blind tiger.

The basis on which the fight was made for prohibition was two-fold, business and moral. The business feature was strongly emphasized, and many of those who worked for the cause made their contention on the ground that prohibition would be of distinct industrial and commercial advantage to the city and county. The moral side of the contention involved the plea in favor of a reduction of the ugly criminal record the city and county were making, and even the business element entered into the argument on the ground that the criminal records were doing the district much harm in the outside world by keeping out capital and desirable home seekers.

As a rule the city officials were opposed to prohibition, but they made no compact fight against it as a political influence. A few members of the city council were in favor of it, and the council as such had no active part in the fight.

The mayor was opposed in his views to prohibition, but did not actively participate in the opposition and has since been sincere in his efforts to have the prohibition law enforced.

Citizens who are actively identified with politics were largely opposed to prohibition, but quite a number of public men favored it, and there has been no organized political movement against it.

There was no political battle, strictly speaking, in



Mrs. A. prohibition movement here when it was carried out in October, 1907, nor has there been one since. The movement did not partake of a political character, and, indeed, was not fought out on political lines.

State Prohibition Followed Birmingham Victory.

Birmingham and its action in prohibition was regarded as a signal for Montgomery and other cities in the state, where the open saloon was in operation, to act. It was generally considered that whatever Birmingham and Jefferson county did, Alabama would do. These predictions materialized. It was not long after Birmingham went prohibition that the legislature adopted statutory prohibition for the state, giving the liquor interests about a year to close up their business and get out. The law went into effect January first. For some time prior to that date there were reports all about the state that Mobile and Mobile county (where anti-prohibition sentiment was very strong), would not observe the law. Governor Comer, however, made it known that he would see that the law was enforced, by military authority if necessary, and the liquor interests were put on warning. The threats did not materialize. When statutory prohibition went into effect the liquor interests in Montgomery and Mobile, as they did in Birmingham, closed up, sold out their stock as far as they could, and left the state. Some went to Pensacola, others to New Orleans, Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville and other cities, and reopened, preparing to do a big shipping business into this territory.

Before statutory prohibition went into effect, at least two-thirds of the state was dry by local option regulation, and into this territory immense quantities of liquor have been shipped from near-by points over the state line. It is true that nothing like so much whiskey has been consumed in Alabama under partial prohibition as under the old regime, and drunkenness has been very largely reduced in the state. The same may be said of the criminal record. And while prohibitionists do not claim that prohibition actually prohibits, they are justified in the claim that it has very largely reduced the consumption of liquor and cut down the evils arising therefrom in this community. They hold, and with good grounds, that under the more troublesome means of getting liquor, a large proportion of those who formerly drank with more or less regularity, abandoned the habit and that large amounts of money which were formerly invested in liquor are now put into more substantial commodities. Even though the statutory prohibition law stands the tests of the courts, large quantities of liquor will be shipped into Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham and other cities in the state by former Alabama liquor men, who paved the way for this sort of business before they left the state. Most of the daily newspapers in the cities which publish liquor advertisements (and there are only a few that do not), are doing a land-office business in this direction. So much for statutory prohibition as the situation now stands.

Business Men Opposed Prohibition at First.

A comprehensive view of what prohibition, under local option law, has done for Birmingham and Jefferson county during twelve months will be of interest

to all cities and states which are seriously considering the issue in any form.

Whether statutory prohibition stands the test of the courts or not, Birmingham and Jefferson county will remain dry by reason of the local option law, upon which prohibition has been in operation in this district for a year. That law has stood the test of the courts. The local option law was adopted by a large majority of voters in an election called for that purpose. It is interesting to note how the law looks after a year's test.

When prohibition was carried, most of the prominent industrial leaders in Jefferson county were opposed to it. They believed, and so expressed themselves:

"That it would not materially reduce the liquor traffic and the evils arising therefrom in this district.

"That it would keep away many desirable workers in the mines and mills of the district.

"That it would deprive the city of a large source of revenue.

"That it would drive away many efficient laborers in the mechanical field.

"That it would injure property values."

The Industrial Results of Prohibition.

Let us look at the effects: First, the industrial side of it. Birmingham and Jefferson county, in 1907, had between two and three hundred illegal liquor sellers, under prohibition termed "blind tigers," which seems to show that the presence of licensed saloons does not prevent the illegal sale of liquor.

When prohibition went into effect here, it was shortly after the sharp panic of 1907. That panic was followed by a disastrous industrial depression the country over, and Birmingham suffered, just as every other southern city suffered. Furthermore, during last summer, the Birmingham district had a long-continued, costly and aggravated coal miners' strike, which reduced the production of both coal and iron in this community and threatened to do tremendous damage. All of these things were largely laid at the door of prohibition by a great many people who do not stop to think. Prohibition was blamed for a large proportion of the losses resulting from the natural conditions in the country, growing out of the industrial depression. Of course, this was not fair to prohibition, but prohibition had to stand it because it came at a time which was unfortunate from the reformers' standpoint.

Investment of Capital.

Notwithstanding the financial depression everywhere during 1908, capital invested in Birmingham and district, the whole of it lying in prohibition territory, increased during the year \$17,507,700. This was \$3,390,200 more than was invested in all the year of 1907, which, until late in October, was a year of unprecedented business prosperity.

Building Operations for the Year.

Keeping in mind that 1908 was what is known as an "off" year, financially, the city of Birmingham, during that year, had an unparalleled progress in building enterprises. The building inspector's office issued a total of 1,104 permits in 1908, representing a money expenditure aggregating \$2,546,519 as compared with 1,047 permits in 1907, representing an expenditure aggregating \$1,918,265. Here is an increase of 57 permits and \$528,314. Neither the presence nor the absence of liquor in a community, as a rule, is of the importance that many would attach to this phase of the problem.

"Empty Stores" a Myth.

From the economic viewpoint, however, Birmingham's argument in favor of prohibition is well-nigh unassailable. This is emphasized by the absence of empty store rooms on the streets of Birmingham. Neither the prediction that these stores would remain empty nor the one that they would be greatly reduced in the price of rents has materialized. The rents today are as high as they were before prohibition went into effect. Of course there are a few exceptions, but the general results are not materially affected.

The building record in Birmingham during 1908 was the largest ever in the history of the city, despite the financial depression all over the country, the more or less handicapped business activity by reason of presidential politics and the coal miners' strike of more than two months' duration.

The amount of money invested in building enterprises during 1908, while prohibition was in operation, includes the financing of four large office buildings, one of them the annex to the Brown-Marx building, which was larger than the original building itself, and seventeen stories high; another, the financing of the Empire office building, on which work has already commenced, and which will be seventeen stories high; still another, what is known as the Farley building, which will be nine stories high, and the splendid new Chamber of Commerce building, which will be seven-stories high. These four buildings alone

will cost about \$1,500,000. Business in the residential district was very active all during 1908.

Labor Not Afraid of Prohibition.

It has been found by experience that desirable labor has not been kept out of this district by reason of prohibition, and that little, if any, desirable labor has left for that reason. Superintendents of several of the largest mills have told the writer that labor is more satisfactory in quantity and quality, under prohibition, than it was under the open saloon regime, and that general results are considerably more satisfactory.

Industrial Leaders Converts to Prohibition Policy.

A number of the most prominent men in the industrial district who were opposed to prohibition in the campaign and election have expressed themselves as being unwilling to go back to the open saloon after they have seen what prohibition has done for this district.

Among these may be mentioned the vice president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Another is the president of one of the leading banks in the city. The fact is that quite a large number of industrial men, and men who are prominently identified with the commercial field, have changed their views on this subject, and are now favorable to prohibition. It is doubtful if there are any considerable number of people in this community who have changed their views the other way. And prohibition may be said to be stronger in the Birmingham district after a year's operation than it was when it came.

Some of the writing, the above I have seen more than a dozen leading industrial men, bankers and others, who have been changed from anti-prohibition to prohibition, and while they express themselves as greatly pleased by the record made by prohibition and state they would vote for it if another election was to be held, they are not willing that their names be used for publication.

Frank H. Crookard, vice president and general manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which is now controlled by the United States Steel Corporation, and is the largest industrial concern in this district or the south, employing thousands of men, is an open advocate of prohibition.

Another adherent to the cause is James Bowler, vice president of the Bessemer Coal, Iron and Lumber Company. Several of the leading bankers of Birmingham are strongly in favor of prohibition, and the president of one of the largest banks here told your correspondent that while he opposed and voted against it in the election, he would now vote for it.

Ed Governor W. D. Jelks, who is now president of the Protective Life Insurance Company, says he will not again vote for the license of the open saloon, and has been much impressed with the record made by prohibition in this district.

Ed Congressman S. J. Bowie, now a member of the law firm of Cabaniss & Bowie, is an adherent of prohibition here, and recognizes its splendid moral influence on the community.

While the superintendents of the furnaces and mills do not want their names published in this connection, most of them acknowledge that labor conditions are much more satisfactory under prohibition than when the open saloon was in operation. There are very few who question this after a year's experience.

Prohibition and the City's Finances.

A word about the effects of prohibition on the city's finances. Birmingham derived about \$110,000 a year from liquor licenses. Most of this went to the support of the public schools. At first there was a problem as to how this deficit should be made up. The total license collections by the city of Birmingham for the year 1908 showed a decrease over 1907 of about \$71,000, and a decrease over collections of 1906 of about \$90,000. The amount of license collected during the year just closed was \$249,000. During 1907 the amount was \$320,000. Decrease for 1908 was caused by loss of the liquor licenses. During the year the license fee was cut in half, which caused a decrease of several thousand dollars. The license for public corporations was increased only about \$500 in all. Licenses in business circles were increased about \$40,000, but it must be remembered that some 600 new firms were included in this. The city will get from the county bridge tax a considerable amount in the way of licenses, so that the cutting of the liquor licenses leaves the city only about \$40,000 a year short of what it was before.

Decrease in Liquor Consumption.

As an indication of the decrease in the liquor consumption in Alabama, the internal revenue receipts for 1908 fell off from the year before \$265,921; the figure being, for 1908, \$171,766 and for 1907, \$437,688. For 1907, Alabama received \$223,000 in liquor licenses, for 1908, \$75,000.

Prohibition's Effect Upon Crime.

It is interesting to note the effect of prohibition on crime in this district. Up to the first of January, 1908, when Birmingham and Jefferson county went under prohibition, this was one of the most lawless cities and counties in the country. Murders and homicides were committed here in great numbers, and human life was cheaper than in almost any part

of the south or of the rest of the country. The criminal record was getting very bad. It was a source of grave apprehension to many of the leading business men in the city and county, and it was known to be doing this city and county a great deal of harm in a financial way. The large criminal record of this district undoubtedly had a great deal to do with making it to go under prohibition.

Murders are nothing like so common now as they were under the open saloon regime. Birmingham is much safer and a much better place to live in.

Crime has been reduced at least 50 per cent. Take, for instance, some of the figures as shown by the actual records.

Violent Deaths Fifty Per Cent Less Under Prohibition.

The regulation of the public health has been most satisfactory since the abolition of the saloon. In the city of Birmingham, with about 100,000 population, through its health department, the following comparative report for the year 1907, with regulation of the saloon, so-called, and 1908, with prohibition, shows beyond all dispute that the so-called regulation of the liquor traffic increases the dangers to human life:

Deaths from—	11 mos. 1907	11 mos. 1908
Gun shots	74	55
Stab wounds	11	2
Fractured skulls	28	19
Unknown	122	68
Railroad accidents	85	16
Acute alcoholism	15	4
Opium poison	7	3
Broken back	10	1
Total	342	166

Net decrease, 176.

The Police Court Under License and Prohibition.

Take the docket of the police court. Here are the figures of the police court for the year 1907 compared with 1908, showing the five principal offenses and the total arrests for all charges:

	1907	1908	Dec.
Disorderly conduct	1628	945	682
Drunkenness	2428	745	1682
Assault and battery	1267	726	541
Assault to murder	92	59	33
Wife-beating	124	74	50
Total	11812	7333	4479

There were 470 arrests for violation of prohibition law which was not an offense in 1907, thus giving a net decrease of 4,949 arrests in 1908 under those of 1907.

There were 52 cases docketed for January 1, 1908, that were made December 31, 1907. There were but nine cases docketed for January 1, 1909. Add the difference between these figures, 43, to the decrease, a legitimate method of arriving at an honest comparison, and we have a grand total decrease of 4,912 arrests for the year.

Prisoners in County Jail Under Prohibition.

New Year's Day, 1909, found 97 less prisoners in the Jefferson county jail than on the same day of 1908. The warden of the county jail states that the actual criminal record under prohibition has fallen off between 40 and 50 per cent. The following shows the number of prisoners in jail at the end of each month of 1907, and comparison is made with the end of each month in 1908:

	1907	1908
January	254	228
February	225	171
March	319	167
April	261	167
May	244	197
June	206	163
July	220	162
August	291	217
September	238	206
October	238	158
November	247	187
December	285	188
Total	3028	2211

It must be remembered that in 1908 a large number of these arrests were made under abnormal conditions; that is, growing out of the coal miners' strike. The actual number of criminals in the county jail during 1908 was, from 40 to 50 per cent less than each month in 1907.

Prohibition's Marvelous Record in Leading Suburb.

The record of prohibition in Anniston, from a criminal standpoint, has been very much more satisfactory than in Birmingham. Judged from the viewpoint of lessening crime and disorder, prohibition has been a great success there. The following comparative statement of the number of arrests in Anniston during 1907 and 1908 is interesting in this connection:

	1907	1908
Total number of arrests	3864	1283
Total number of arrests for drunkenness	1251	165

Internal Revenue Figures, Bootlegging and Express Traffic.

The United States Revenue Collector has issued 24 licenses for retail liquor dealers for Jefferson county from July 1, 1908, to June 1, 1909. Of these 24 licenses, an expert who has studied carefully the prohibition question here and is familiar with condi-

tions, says that 193 are held by people who deal in liquor illegally. In other words, it appears there are 193 blind tigers in Jefferson county, operating under a federal liquor license. The other 27 are for legalized clubs, such as the Birmingham Country Club, the Southern Club, and for druggists who are permitted to sell liquor under conditions. In addition to these 193 blind tigers, there is a good deal of bootlegging done here. Many negroes carry bottles in their pockets and sell them, and there are supposed to be dozens of places where liquor is sold on the sly without license of any kind. It would be impossible to estimate the exact number of these places or how much liquor they are selling, as they are all conducted in secret. The police are continually "flushing" them, though a great many of them are never caught.

Liquor Sold Probably Thirty Per Cent of License Days.

The truth is, a great deal of liquor is being sold here, and liquor and beer are delivered at residences legally, under interstate commerce traffic. Large quantities of liquor come by express and freight. How much, nobody knows, though the general opinion here is that it is about 25 or perhaps 30 per cent of the amount consumed under the saloon regime. The police force has not been reduced by reason of prohibition, and no small part of their time and effort are taken up in undertaking to enforce the prohibition laws. It is not denied that large quantities of liquor are illegally sold here. It is further a matter of observation that large quantities are distributed here from liquor dealers outside of the state.

Temporary Handicaps to Greater Licenses.

When prohibition was adopted by Birmingham and Jefferson county, the mayor of Birmingham was opposed to it as an economic measure. The chief of police was opposed to it, and it was generally understood that the authorities who have the handling of the law in this city and county were opposed to it. It may be said that most of them are still opposed to it, in a way, but are nothing like so strong in their opposition. They have been modified, largely, in their opinions, it is believed, by what they have seen in the operation of prohibition and its results. Also a very strong pressure has been brought to bear upon them by public sentiment influence, and public sentiment is growing steadily stronger in favor of prohibition, since the people have seen what it can accomplish, even under a reasonable enforcement of the law. The disposition to more rigidly enforce the law seems to be increasing, since the publication of the first year's record, and public sentiment is getting stronger as an influence behind the authorities in that direction.

There are a number of influences that to some extent stand in the way of the enforcement of the law here. There are still in the city quite a number of bar tenders and former liquor dealers who have undertaken to conduct illicit liquor traffic in the form of blind tigers, so-called "Social Clubs," and otherwise. These are being rounded up by degrees, and it is becoming more difficult for them to conduct the traffic. It is the opinion of the writer that the greatest handicap to the enforcement of the law, so far, is the litigation which is still in progress regarding a number of details of the liquor traffic here. Quite a large number of cases where the defendants have been fined for conducting so-called "Social Clubs," and soft drink stands, have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the state. It may be said that dozens of these cases are pending, involving questions such as whether the clerks selling liquors at soft drink stands, or in social clubs, or the proprietors of the establishments are to be the sufferers under the law; such questions as whether so-called clubs can be immune from arrests by officers under the raid system, and a variety of other details, all of which are to be decided by the Supreme Court. That tribunal has already decided that the local option law, which covered three-fourths of Alabama, before state-wide prohibition went into effect, is valid, but it has not decided a number of the details above. Pending that decision, which is expected to be made at almost any time, those who undertake to sell liquor here, under various guises, are proving quite a handicap to the rigid enforcement of the law. There is every reason to believe that as soon as these details are decided by the Supreme Court—and it is generally believed that that tribunal will decide most of them in favor of the prohibition side—the situation will be greatly cleared up and the law will be enforced more rigidly and more satisfactorily than at present. It may be added that there is a fairly good enforcement of the law now. In fact, it is better than people believed it would be, and seems to be improving. There is not much indifference on the part of officials who are trusted with the enforcement of the law. They appear to be sincere in their efforts to break up the illicit sale of liquor in this community, and public sentiment is very strong behind them, keeping them pretty well up to the mark, and insisting that there shall be no lack of duty in this line.

It is probable that a campaign will soon be launched to allow the people to vote on a constitutional prohibition amendment.



REV. W. P. WILKES, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our Alabama boy, who has the unique distinction of being the only student at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, making a continuously perfect Hebrew exercise record throughout the session of 1907-08.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR STATE MISSIONS

In February was one of the greatest Alabama has ever seen.

The Secretary put before the Baptists, in cold figures, the condition of the treasury. He didn't exaggerate the danger we were all in. Maybe he was too careful not to overstate the facts. If any one ever doubted the feeling of the denomination for their state work, this campaign settles beyond all question their undying loyalty.

I wish I knew the number of contributors; this is impossible to know. The names of the churches and Sunday schools are on our books. This seems a small number compared to the 1,921 churches and 1,246 Sunday schools in the State, but it is very encouraging to the Secretary, who knows the conditions. Let us hope that not many failed because of indifference. We doubt not many will give in June who have not given in February.

The February contributions to State missions foot up \$6,548.48. There are many churches to hear from yet. While this is not what we hoped for, it has paid off some, not all, the debt, and brought cheer to the hearts of the missionaries who have been patiently waiting for months. The smallest contribution was 50 cents; the largest, \$592.50.

More than ever before the contributions have been small. Probably this was due to the panic, which made money scarce in many places. The spirit manifested has been delightful. Many a time in opening a letter with a small contribution and reading the tender words of the writer, the reader's heart was touched with the sweet spirit of love for Christ's cause they breathed.

Let all bear in mind now the condition of the home and foreign boards, and hasten to their relief. As we read the words from our great secretaries, Gray and Willingham, we can almost feel the pulsations of their hearts. Let every heart send up a prayer in their behalf and then begin a campaign for their boards which will bring relief on April 30th.

Then the orphanage and association missions in May. The latter is the regular object on the schedule and should be remembered. There are many churches that do not feel the need of contributions for that cause. Let them help the orphanage in May.

"Finally, brethren," June 30th closes the state mission year and we hope by the help of the Lord and the brethren to report "no debt" at the convention in Andalusia in July.

W. B. C.



A TRIBUTE TO DR. ALEXANDER MACLAREN.

To the Eaptists of the United States.

On February 11, Rev. Alexander Maclaren, D. D., the greatest of living Baptist preachers, reached his eighty-third birthday. He has also closed fifty years of public ministry. That ministry has not been limited to Manchester, England, the place of his direct personal work, but has been world-wide in its reach. Thousands, in this and other lands, have shared in the wisdom and comfort of God given to him, and have been inspired by his messages of gospel truth. After Mr. Spurgeon, perhaps no preacher has lived who ministered to so many people in so many lands. Loved and honored by all, it is proposed to raise a fund of \$20,000 as a memorial to this man of God and faithful minister of Jesus Christ. With singular felicity, but in perfect accord with his character, Dr. Maclaren accepts no personal benefit from this fund, but in harmony with his wish it will be devoted to the Maclaren Jubilee People's Institute, a building to be erected in Manchester, England, to house fittingly a work among the poor in which the aged preacher is deeply interested. Thus in a concrete way his ministry will be perpetuated in a service so like his Master's.

This appeal, received by the General Convention of the Baptists of North America, is signed by the most illustrious men not only of the Baptist, but all denominations in England: Drs. John Clifford, F. B. Meyer, Charles Brown, Marcus Dods, Bishop Well-ton, P. L. Forsyth, Robert F. Horton, J. H. Jowett, W. Robertson Nicoll, and many others of equal note.

The appeal comes to us as fellow Baptists. It is the hope that many of the thousands who have been blessed by Dr. Maclaren's ministry will make an offering of love, and that a wholly worthy gift may be presented from the Baptists of the United States. Gifts may be sent direct to Mr. E. M. Thresher, of Dayton, Ohio, treasurer of our General Convention, or to him through the editor of this paper.

On behalf of the General Convention,

SPENSER B. MEESER,
Corresponding Secretary.

A religion which leaves the saloon undisturbed, un-attacked, is not worthy to be called after the name of Jesus Christ. Again have we reached a time in the march of Christ down the centuries when if these should hold their peace the very stones will immediately cry out. This ethical wave against the saloon has come like a hurricane up the deck of a pirate ship. There is but one explanation. Jesus Christ is walking across the American continent. Every place his foot is lifted leaves a dry spot. And its meaning is THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST AND SHALL BE DESTROYED.—Clifton N. Howard, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1908.



MRS. McCORD AND HER BROTHERS.

The above is a picture of Mrs. M. E. McCord, of East Lake, and her brothers who visited her during the Confederate reunion.

Their ages aggregate 322 years.

She is eighty and the brother sitting by her, J. A. Speer, of Coosa county, Alabama, is 94. The one standing behind her is G. W. Speer, of South Carolina, who is 72, and the other is Dr. A. J. Speer, of South Carolina, who is 74.

Mrs. McCord lives with her son, J. M. McCord, of East Lake.

The family reunion was the occasion of great joy to her and her brothers.

Let nothing disturb thee, nothing affright thee.
All things are passing, God never changeth.
Patient endurance attaineth to all things.

Continued from page 3

Public Sentiment for Prohibition Growing.

There is a considerable element here which appears to have made it their business to discredit prohibition so far as possible. These people speak and write against prohibition whenever the opportunity presents itself. The greater force of public sentiment, however, is in favor of giving prohibition every possible show, in the way of a test. After the first year's record, the feeling prevails more than ever that the law should be enforced more rigidly than it now is.

Whenever there is a large public gathering here, such as the confederate reunion of last summer, or the assembling of crowds on the streets to read presidential election bulletins, celebration of Labor Day, State fair, circus, and the like, it is apparent to every unprejudiced person that better order prevails. That comparatively few personal altercations develop, and that the number of accidents on street cars and in public traffic has been reduced to almost nothing.

Behavior on the public streets is better; street traffic is safer, crime is largely reduced, and the records themselves show that despite outside disadvantageous conditions, which have affected cities alike, whether or not they were under prohibition, in Birmingham and Jefferson county the predictions of the liquor interests and of the anti-prohibitionists as to the damaging effects and demoralizing influence of prohibition have not materialized, and that prohibition has been of decided advantage to this community from a material, as well as from a moral, standpoint, if the records as compared with the period of the open saloon are to be credited. Whatever may be the ultimate result of prohibition in this community, so far as it affects the industrial and moral interests, the community sentiment is stronger in favor of it now than it was when it was adopted by a large majority of the voters, and it is not believed the open saloon will regain a foothold here for many years to come, if at all.

It is more than likely that plans will be begun to secure the constitutional prohibition at the next session of the legislature. This may result in a movement that will make the bill a leading issue in the next campaign for the election of state officers.

Please send copies of January 6 and February 24, 1909, for our files.

The meetings in the First Baptist church, Greenville, S. C., in which Dr. George W. Truitt is doing the preaching, are being greatly blessed.

Dr. E. M. Potest, president of Furman university, South Carolina, is in great demand as a supply. He is now supplying at the First Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga.

Please change my address from Morgan Springs to Marietta, Ala. I hope my correspondents will take notice. Yours as ever, James B. Poole.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Beverly announce the engagement of their sister, Margaret, and Mr. William David Uffshaw, the marriage to take place in Thompsville early in May. We extend our best wishes to the editor of the Golden Age and his prospective bride.

Sunday, Feb. 21, Pacific Ocean, Nearing Honolulu.—Have had religious worship on board today, and freely our hearts went out in love and prayer for the friends in the homeland. Our voyage thus far has been quite pleasant. Good weather. All well.—J Franklin Ray.

We are glad to note that Dr. J. S. Dell, of Bowling Green, Ky., who has been so desperately ill, is improving gradually. Dr. Dell is greatly beloved in Alabama.

We are glad Rev. John E. White, D. D., has decided not to accept the call to Cleveland, Ohio, but will remain in Atlanta.

The Baptist World: "Sam S. Broadus, deacon at Decatur, Ga., son of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Broadus, was in the city on a visit. He and his family have gone on a Mediterranean voyage." Mr. Broadus is one of the most successful bankers in Alabama.—Baptist Courier.

Dr. W. Crumpton, our state secretary in Alabama, has reported an ingenious yet simple "State Collection Calendar." It is designed to distribute through the year offerings for the various objects by designating different objects for different associations during the same month. We shall watch with interest whether Alabama shows us how it works.—Biblical Recorder.

Dr. W. A. Hobson, of Jacksonville, Fla., has discovered several things in that city which belong to the Baptists. For instance a lot worth \$3,000. Also three acres of ground used for a cemetery, and now worth \$25,000. No doubt there are a great many valuable things besides lots and cemeteries which the Baptists have lost during the last fifty years.—Baptist Chronicle.

Dr. J. W. Gilliam made our office a pleasant visit on Friday of last week. It will be remembered that on account of illness his church recently gave him three months' vacation. He has spent the time in Asheville, N. C., and with relatives in Kentucky. He is greatly improved in health, but it is likely that it will be several months before he will be able to take up his work as pastor of the Ponce de Leon Avenue church.—Christian Index.

Rev. T. J. Porter, a one time Florida boy, a brother of Rev. J. C. Porter, is to become pastor of the Baptist church at Bay West. Bro. Porter was converted, baptized, educated and ordained to the ministry in Florida. For the past several years he has held important pastorates in Illinois, Missouri and Alabama, and is at present one of the evangelists of the home board, being one of the assistants in the great Baltimore campaign. We welcome him back home, and hope he will find Florida the best place in the country for him.—Florida Baptist Witness.



PERSONAL AND NEWS NOTES

March.

A day in June is rare, perhaps,
But when we get a thaw
In March, the day is not just rare—
It's positively raw.

—The Circle Magazine for March.

Recently Dr. B. F. Riley dropped in to see us. He had just come from Atlanta. Dr. Riley is one of our most gifted writers.

Editor Norris, of the Baptist Standard, has won a notable victory in his untiring efforts against great discouragements in securing the passage of the anti-grafting bill by the Texas legislature.

Asked, in speaking of the mid-week prayer meeting, is reported to have said: "Sixty at my church is considered a large attendance. Yet the prayer meeting does no particular harm. You will observe that I am careful not to say that it does any good."—Western Recorder.

W. E. Hatcher said to the Seminary students in Louisville that the non-debt-paying preacher has no standing and is sure to go the way of all the earth, that the strong men who sustain the churches and business lose respect for such a man, and that is the end of him.—Baptist Banner.

Religious Herald: Only one Pedobaptist church in Richmond is provided with a baptistry. This is St. Andrew's, which is situated in the diocese of Bishop B. Hutson. The long residence of Bishop Hutson, that particular see, with the consequent indoctrination of the people roundabout, may have had something to do with the erection of that baptistry. At any rate, it is there, and when Rev. Mr. Semmes—the earnest, excellent and evangelical clergyman—who to administer baptism after the fashion of the New Testament, he does not have to borrow either a baptistry or a robe."

The outlook for the East Florence Baptist church is growing brighter each day, and the whole membership seems to be working in perfect harmony, all strife and discord having vanished years ago. Pastor George H. Freeman seemed to be at his best on March 7th; he preached a very strong and uplifting sermon to the children which was enjoyed by a large congregation. There were two additions by letter. We are expecting to see our Sunday school grow, as we have a new superintendent and all the classes have been graded and all working together. W. N. Conwell, who was elected superintendent February 1st, is a young man of ability. He is also a deacon in the church. The collection for the first Sunday in our month goes for missions. The collection for first Sunday in March was \$2.34. Brother Hunter, of Newton, was not referring to our prayer meeting.—T. Anderton.

"You will not leave us in the dust;
You madest man he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die;
Ah! Thou hast made him and Thou art just."

Dr. Arch C. Cree has secured a release from his evangelistic engagements to do some special field work for the foreign mission board.

The tenth annual session of the Tabernacle Bible Conference with an attractive list of speakers is meeting in Atlanta. The session will close on the 22d. There will be a number of helpful conferences held.

I love to read your paper. Appreciate so much your words of kindness about "Heart Thoughts." Hope to meet you at the Southern Baptist convention.—Mrs. Henry Bate Folk.
(God's blessing rest upon this dear mother of the Folk Boys.)

Judge Armstead Brown, chairman the State Education Committee and president of Montgomery county, and Mr. George G. Miles, state president, are quietly but firmly laying the foundation plans for a great state convention in Montgomery April 27 to 29. Reduced railroad rates seem practically certain. Montgomery will extend the convention cordial hospitality and a warm welcome. One feature of the convention will be an adult Bible class street parade and demonstration. Another feature is to be a conference and lunch together of all county and state Sunday school officers.

Mt. Vernon church, four miles south of Albertville, had a glorious day Sunday. The Sunday school was fine with 170 enrolled, and a large number present. The missionary lesson about Philip and the Ethiopian was interesting and forceful. The pastor made a lecture on the lesson, and preached on the subject, "The Two Church Ordinances," baptism and the Lord's Supper. The church observed the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and the services were closed with the song, "Shall I Meet You Up There?" Mt. Vernon church has 305 members. Yours fraternally, John L. Ray.

Nobody except Chief Winkle knows to what extent secret service agents have been employed to "shadow" congressmen and others for political reasons. Since the scandal of 1879, when agents of the secret service division were accustomed to render service to those who had been instrumental in securing their appointment, it has been charged at various times that political work was being done by operatives. Last winter several members of the senate and house pointed out to newspaper correspondents a man who was always loafing in the corridors of the capitol building as one of the secret service operatives who, under the direction of the president, was spying upon congressmen who did not approve the Roosevelt policies.

After four weeks of evangelistic services in Boston and two weeks in Springfield, Mass., Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Charles M. Alexander leave this country to make a tour of the Far East. Because of an urgent request from Hon. James Balfour, a member of Parliament, and chairman of the Australian committee that invited Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander to conduct a mission in at least four large cities of that country, the party of fourteen will leave America almost a month earlier than planned. They will sail from Vancouver March 26, for Australia on the ship Makura, making brief stops at Hawaii and Fiji Islands. The first work will be in Melbourne, where a month's campaign will open. Part of the time the meetings will be held in the big exhibition hall, seating over 10,000 more than Mechanics' hall in Boston.

Woman's Lot.

This, O this, is woman's lot,
To be a friend when others fail;
To look on death and fear it not,
To smile when other cheeks grow pale;
To trust in danger and in care,
To love when love seems almost dead;
To hope when other hearts despair,
And pray when love and hope are dead.

—Exchange.

New Century Series.

We have just received from the publishers, Silver, Burdett & Co., three of the New Century Series of geographical readers, and find them both unique and interesting. Every sentence and every picture in the books has a human interest viewed from a child's standpoint and every page asks and suggests many questions that are not answered, but which give both pupil and teacher a chance to help in solving by story telling and collateral reading. The lessons embodied in the series were carefully tested in the school room before put in book form. We hope that the author's wish that the readers may do something to promote the social life of the school room, and bring the child out of his narrow life and furnish him with data for the study of the great world of which he is a part may be fully realized. They were not prepared as helps to mission study, but we believe that every child which studies this series will have a broader view of mission work and more easily interested in the spread of the gospel than if they had merely been taught in the literary readers.

Don'ts for Bachelors and Old Maids.

This dainty and unique little book contains much that old maids and bachelors might read with profit and pleasure. It has some keen reflections on unmarried life and also many paragraphs if read and digested would make social intercourse more pleasant. One paragraph is particularly good: "Never sacrifice your individuality. That is the soul of you, and is inalienably your own." This in these days of cheap imitation ought to be well pondered. I have known some good preachers ruined by trying to ape some popular celebrity. Mimie Thomas Aulrim has gotten together some striking paragraphs and the Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia, has given them a nice setting for 50 cents.

The Church and the Slum.

This book, by President Crawford, of Allegheny College, is an interesting study of English Wesleyan Mission Halls which appeared in Zion's Herald. While not an exhaustive study of all the English Wesleyan Halls, yet the ones visited and described are thoroughly representative and should be of great interest to any one who cares to see what the English Methodists are doing to meet the situation as regards city mission work. In fact, it is of interest to any one who cares to get a practical idea of how to reach the masses in our great centers. It is published by Eaton & Mains, New York, at 75 cents net.

The Simple Jography.

If blue get this book and read it. If too blue to read then get it and look at the pictures. If too blue to either enjoy reading it or looking at the pictures, then consult a physician, for there is something radically wrong with you. Its sub-title is illuminating, for it is "The Simple Jography," or How to Know the Earth and Why It Spins, by Peter Simple, F. T. G. (Fellow of the Terrestrial Globe), edited by Oliver Herford, with pictures of Peter



New Books

REVIEWED BY FRANK WILLIS BARNETT

Simple, Theodore Roosevelt, the earth and others, and some imitations of pictures by Cecilia Loftus. You know Robert Louis Stevenson says:

"The world is so full of a number of things
I'm sure we should all be happy as
kings."

John W. Luce & Co., Boston, will send it to you.

Captivity and Sufferings of Zadock Steele.

In his "advertisement" the author says "He neither seeks nor expects praise. To preserve in memory the sufferings of our fathers is the principal object of its publication." The story of his capture, treatment by the British and his escape make a thrilling tale. It seems sad that there was ever a time when an American could write: "Notwithstanding that inhumanity and cruelty which characterized the conduct of the savages, yet I think that the barbarous treatment we received from the impious commander of the British fort, in whose charge we were kept, might put to blush the rudest savage who traverses the western wild," and yet this is what Zadock Steele put on paper. The three volumes in the series were rare and hid away in big libraries or inaccessible private collections until these reprints were put out by H. R. Hunting Company, who make a specialty of rare books relating to American history.

Internationalism.

By Wilbur F. Crafts. 12 mo.; cloth, 96 pp., 45 cents; paper, 25 cents. The International Reform Bureau, 206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

This is a second revised edition (first was a private presentation edition), issued with special reference to the Balkan crisis in the "Concert of Europe," and the first Concert of the World, the Opium conference of America, Asiatic and European powers called by President Roosevelt to meet at Shanghai on January 1st. In a very concise but comprehensive outline this book brings together the scattered facts about the increasing co-operation of nations. Chapter first recalls the crusades and other instances where three or more nations have co-operated in war. Then making a step forward, chapter second records the great treaties made by three or more great powers at the end of wars to keep the peace of the world and "the balance of power." This chapter illuminates the Balkan situation, of which a historic map is given. Chapter fourth shows international co-operation in commerce; five, in philanthropy, such as the Geneva Red Cross convention. Then much more at length chapter sixth records the progressing,

half victorious crusade against the white man's rum and opium as a hindrance to progress in other lands, giving all the facts necessary to understand the supreme act of President Roosevelt in inaugurating a "Concert of the World" for a great moral purpose. There are other chapters on the international white slave traffic, international action needed on gambling and Sunday and immigration. The book is prepared for use as a school text-book and includes many subjects for debate in its margins.

Indian Captivity Series.

The H. R. Hunting Company, of Springfield, Mass., deserves the thanks of all who care to get at the source of American history. The three volumes published, The Redeemed Captive (reviewed recently); A Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Johnson, and the Captivity and Sufferings of Zadock Steele, are important adjuncts of history, as in reading them one is able to stand on the ground, so to speak, and see something of what our forefathers suffered and endured it might be well in this age of hurry, when one takes a street car to go a few blocks to business and wants to put the company out of business if perchance a wait of a few minutes is necessary to hark back and see some of the inconveniences which had to be borne by our forbears.

The narratives are not merely interesting because of their historical value, but for the tale each one sets forth. In them we get a glimpse not only of the home life of the early settlers, but see the Indian in his native setting and get pictures of the French and English struggle that will not soon be forgotten, for it appears that even the Indians were better to their captives than they were.

Mrs. Johnson was a remarkable woman in many ways. She had seven children by her first husband and seven by her second husband. She naively remarked after the death of Mr. Johnson: "The life of a widow is peculiarly afflictive," and ere long she had become Mrs. Hastings. She pays her respect to one of her sons-in-law in a way that, to say the least of it, shows what an unhappy time she spent under his roof, for she seemed to think it about equal to living captive among the Indians. As an instance of longevity, hear her:

"My aged mother before her death could say to me, arise daughter and go to thy daughter's daughter, for thy daughter's daughter has got a daughter, a command which few mothers can make and be obeyed."

Mrs. Johnson had thirty-eight grandchildren and twenty-eight great-grandchildren.

The volume contains a sermon delivered at her funeral, which is interesting in its way.

The Speaker No. 14.

For religious occasions, by Paul M. Pearson. Pearson Brothers, Philadelphia. Cloth 60 cents, paper 40 cents.

Recitations especially chosen for all kinds of religious occasions make up the contents of The Speaker No. 14, edited by Paul M. Pearson, professor of public speaking, Swarthmore college. Like the numbers of this series that have preceded it, No. 14 contains only the best literature that lends itself to recitation, and it is not too much to say that there is not in The Speaker a worthless piece of literature. In this particular number are selections for the Sunday school, for Young People's Societies, for Christmas, Thanksgiving and other religious occasions.

This number contains extracts from the sermons of Newell Dwight Hillis, N. McGee Waters, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Gypsy Smith, Lyman Abbott, Henry Ward Beecher, Ian MacLaren, Geo. H. Ferris and other eloquent preachers. Besides these there are selections from addresses by William Jennings Bryan, Robert E. Speer, Henry Drummond and other writers and speakers of reputation.

Simples from the Master's Garden.

This book of little stories by Annie Trumbull Slosson, published by the Sunday school Times Company, Philadelphia, at \$1.00 net, is a pretty piece of book making. The cover is particularly pleasing and restful. The atmosphere of the book is refreshing and the stories go straight to the heart. I like the title for its quaintness, "Simples from the Master's Garden." Yes,

"For there be manie weedes that being Medicinable we call them simples."

—Old Herbal.

The chapters are The Master's Garden, A Simple Cross-Bearer, A Simple Child Trainer, A Simple Pentecost, A Simple Dreamer, A Simple Faith, A Simple Expositor.

Elements of Biology.

This is a practical text book correlating botany, zoology and human physiology by George William Hunter, A. M., head of the department of biology, DeWitt Clinton high school, New York, and issued by the American Book Co. in what seems to me an almost ideal way as regards the paper, illustrations, arrangement of matter, indexes, etc. The book is just filled with the kind of information which I have long wanted to get assembled in one volume, and it is one of my review books that will be well thumbed.

The Easter Bell.

Thousands of Steel Alloy Church Bells will ring out the coming Easter time and gladden the hearts of many, bringing to their remembrance the first Easter day. The Steel Alloy Church Bell with its sweet, mellow tone has become an ideal bell. It would pay those churches now without a bell to write to the manufacturers of the Steel Alloy Bell for full particulars regarding their special prices and terms. Address the C. S. Bell Co., Hillsboro, Ohio. If you order a bell now it should reach you in time for the coming Easter services, as the Bell Company guarantees prompt shipment.

SELF-DENIAL.

Self-denial implies a cause more important and more imperative than self. To make great self-denial the magnitude of the need and the possibility of achievement must convince our judgment, enlist our sympathies and overmaster self-love.

In the last ten years the appeal for the evangelization of the United States has grown insistent.

The necessity has outgrown the ordinary ministrations of the church units. Ten churches in a given town, carrying on their ordinary church life—gathering into their own Sunday schools the children of their own people, calling to themselves those of "like faith and tongue" who come within their reach and gathering a few from the ranks of the outsiders—touch lightly with staying hand, the great national trend of church neglect.

Hence the organization of Home Mission Boards to do for the whole church what the individual churches are not doing. The demand upon these organizations has changed and expanded with the years. First they were looked to for the evangelization of the decreasing Indians, then to follow the westward flight of empire, later to meet the incoming foreigner—now to do all of these things and more, to bind back to true religion our great cities, to win our own Americans to renewed allegiance to God, in a word, to save America for itself and from itself, to link church with church across the desolate wastes of unfaith and make of our nation one strong, unbroken, unflinching phalanx for God.

While the appeal, the necessity, the fear and the present danger press upon us they have not yet reached the point where self-sacrifice rises to meet their call.

The week of self-denial kept each March for home missions by the Woman's Missionary Union, in name, at least, shows our conception of our country's need. But did even the women comprehend the greatness of the demand our self-sacrifice would rise to self-abnegation and self-love vanish in self-immolation, while tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars would pour into the treasury for the sake of God and home.

Again we bring this appeal to you—the Baptist women of the South. The week of self-denial draws near. We commend it to your thoughts, your prayers, your gifts.

FANNIE E. S. HECK.

President Woman's Missionary Union.

N. B.—Programs and envelopes for week of self-denial free on application to Mission Room, Watts Building, Birmingham, Ala.

YOUNG WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

Motto: *They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as as the stars forever and ever.—Daniel 12:3.*

Selma, Ala., March 8, 1909.

Dear Friends: In Our Y. W. A.—By virtue of the fact that letters through the medium of the press do not reach us with the rapidity of the wireless process, these greetings will not be received by you until the middle of the week of prayer. They are, however, penned in prayer, and so we believe that they will accomplish their purpose, though it be delayed. We hope that every Baptist Young Woman who reads them will either be already attending the week of prayer services, or else that she will at once resolve to do so. One does not have to live in a crowded city, where church worship is so easily attended, nor even in a small town, to observe this week. Where two or three are gathered together in prayer the needed blessing is given. The programs which have been sent you are so attractive; the needs are so great and the opportunity to study and pray over them and to give to them in these quiet hours of prayer is so precious, that I beg of you not to deny your life the joy and peace which comes invariably from a faithful observance of the week of prayer.

As soon as possible after this week and after your self-denial offering is in, please fill out your quarterly report and send it to your associational vice presi-

WOMAN'S WORK

State Executive Board.

President—Mrs. Charles A. Stakely.

First V. President—Mrs. T. A. Hamilton.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. A. J. Dickinson, 517 N. 22d street, Birmingham.

State Organizer and Sunbeam Superintendent—Mrs. T. A. Hamilton, 1127 S. 12th St., Birmingham.

Supt. Y. W. A.—Miss Kathleen Mallory, Selma, Ala.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. D. M. Malone, Mission Room, Watts Building, Birmingham.

(All contributions to this page should be sent to Mrs. D. M. Malone, Mission Room, Watts Building, Birmingham.)

ent or to Mrs. Malone, if you are so unfortunate as to have no associational vice president. These reports must be sent before the 1st of April and we rely upon our Y. W. A.'s to lead the other societies in promptness.

You have received and we hope attended to before is the list of questions sent out by Mrs. Malone. We wished one list answered and returned to her, and a copy of the same sent to me. It will greatly help the work if you will see if your secretary has forwarded yours. During the past few weeks I have had the pleasure of meeting with the Y. W. A. at Troy, and with the Ann Hasseltine Society at Madison. The cordiality which greeted us at both places is deeply appreciated. Believing that you will do your best during the week of prayer, I am yours in Christ, your Y. W. A., KATHLEEN M. MALLORY.

THE DEEPER VISION.

By Constance Johnson.

How small this earth must be, which can not hold myself at peace together with my grief within its little limits—nor enfold my sorrow, bursting forth to seek relief.

And yet how great it is when it expands into a world of earth and heaven and spheres! and that which was too small to hold my tears contains a God—unties the eager hands of dead and living—bridging space and years.

HOME MISSIONS IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Showing full well that one consecrated young woman may do much for good, we appeal to such a one in the various Sunday schools of our state in behalf of home missions. It is hoped that every school will observe the last Sunday in March for the special day and giving to of home missions. The cause is just-given and the need is great. If you love the cause see to it that your Sunday school does its very best.

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS.

What America needs more than railway extension and western irrigation and a low tariff and a bigger wheat crop and a merchant marine and a new navy is

Has your church raised its share of the apportionment

?

Time is short

revival of piety, the kind mother and father used to have—piety that counted it good business to stop for daily family prayers before breakfast, right in the middle of the harvest; that quit work a half-hour earlier Thursday night, so as to get the chores done and go to prayer meeting; that borrowed money to pay the preacher's salary and prayed fervently in secret for the salvation of the rich man who looked with scorn on such unbusiness like behavior. That's what we need now to clean this country of the filth of graft and of greed, petty and big; of worship of fine houses and big lands and high office and grand social functions. What is this thing which we are worshiping but a vain repetition of what decayed nations fell down and worshiped just before their light went out? Read the history of Rome in decay and you'll find luxury there that could lay a big dollar over our little doughnut that looks so large to us. Great wealth never made a nation substantial or honorable. There is nothing on earth that looks good that is so dangerous for a man or a nation to handle as quick, easy, big money. If you do resist its deadly influence the chances are that it will get your son. It takes greater and finer heroism to dare to be poor in America than to charge an earthquake in Manchuria.—Wall Street Journal.

HOW THE YOUNG PEOPLE MAY HELP.

The churches generally exhibit an alarming indifference to the religious needs of the foreigners, and are consequently being themselves brought to a lower level. The remedy is with us, and Baptist young people may have a large part in applying this remedy where it is sorely needed. Open wide the barred doors of the churches, bring in the poor, the ignorant, teach them to work, treat them fairly, teach them to read and thus become intelligent citizens, comfort them in their sorrows, heal their sicknesses, feed their hungry bodies and then feed their souls with the bread of life; open the reading rooms and there place good literature, have magazines for the young people, do not be ashamed to have the Bibles on the tables, put out some Sunday school helps, melt the ice from the inside church walls. God is not dethroned and Satan has long enough been spinning spider webs over our church doors and windows. It is the business of the Christian men and women of our country to rouse themselves and see the foreigners and hear their needs, and bring them to the feet of the Man of Galilee. What an opportunity in missionary service! One can be a missionary to any nationality under the sun, if he chooses, right in his own city. Let us resolve from today on that the foreigners shall no longer influence our lives by their liberal and dangerous religious views, but that we will in the name of Jesus Christ, who is all sufficient, lift them to the high standards of the Sermon on the Mount.—Service.

HOMELAND.

Tune—"Jerusalem the Golden,"
"America the homeland—
Land weary hearts desire!
Sing Jesus Lord of home-land!
Let Him our work inspire!
His work in cold Alaska,
His work 'neath tropic sun,
In Cuba, Porto Rico—
His work is but begun.

The Southland's dusky millions,
The West with open door,
And Mexico, our neighbor—
Could we have asked for more?
The field each day grows broader;
With each incoming tide,
The Old World's needy children
Crowd through our portals wide.

They come to share our Home-land;
With them we stand or fall.
God gives to our dear country
Some work to do for all.

Faded print

Frank Willis Barnett

Editorials

Editor and Owner

HOW MUCH DO WE OWE?

Dr. J. H. Foster, in a striking article in the Foreign Mission Journal for March, uses the following words:

"Sometimes a church member will say: 'I am under no obligation to give to the heathen.' The probability is he is speaking the truth. God never asked one heathen to give to another heathen the gospel. If he has done nothing for you, then you are under no obligation to do anything for any one else. But if God has redeemed your soul, has filled you with His peace, saved you from mortal ruin and given you visions of God, you are indebted to every man who does not know Christ in the forgiveness of sin. God has paid for them the same price, has set before them the same high calling and the same immortal hope. The question of your obligation to give the gospel depends upon your relation to Christ. Has He done anything for you? How much? That decides the matter. How much owest thou unto my Lord?"

This is an important thought. Paul said: "I am debtor both to Greeks and to barbarians, both to the wise and to the foolish." The great apostle felt that a positive obligation rested upon him to give the gospel unto all men. He had received so much from his Savior that he felt that he could never pay the debt which he owed. Every Christian ought to have something of the same feeling. Our debt of gratitude to him who has brought pardon, peace and salvation to us can only be paid by passing on the blessing to others. Jesus said: "Freely ye have received, freely give."

The most unselfish gift any man can ever make is what he gives to foreign missions. He can not expect any direct return in material benefit. He is aiding people whom he will probably never see, and who can never do anything for him in return for the benefit which they receive. Is it not true that much of the indifference to foreign missions and much of the actual opposition to it grows out of selfishness? If we are willing to make contributions, we want to make them where they will bring some return to us. It is this element of unselfishness in foreign mission work which gives to it such value in paying the debt which we owe to our Lord.

We wish that the strong words of Dr. Foster might take hold upon the heart of every Baptist in Alabama. It is only by realizing our great obligation to the Master and to men in the uttermost part of the earth for whom He died that we can be brought to do our best. We must let the life of Christ constrain us. The immense undertaking which the State Convention has set before the people will require sacrificial efforts in order for Alabama Baptists to raise their apportionment of \$45,000. They will have to give to this cause as they have never given. There are many urgent appeals, and the need is great in many directions, but in the midst of all the calls that come we must not forget that which is nearest the heart of our Lord. If all our people would make sacrifices similar to those made by the missionaries, who leave their homes and friends, and all the pleasant surroundings of a Christian civilization and go out to live in the midst of heathen darkness, we would not only raise the \$45,000, but we would go far beyond it. Why should the missionaries be the only people who make real sacrifices for the cause of world-wide evangelization?

It is evident that there are multitudes of Baptists in Alabama who are not making any effort to pay the debt which they owe. Last year there were 1,000 Baptist churches in Alabama which did not make any contribution at all to foreign missions. They did not pay one cent of the debt which they owe. There were 893 churches which made contributions to foreign missions, and yet it is safe to say that three-fourths of the members of the contributing churches

did not give anything. Let us make every possible effort to reduce the number of non-contributing churches, and let us strive to get every member of each church to make some contribution, even if it must be small. The weak place in our work as a denomination is the immense number of people who do nothing. Let every pastor bring home to his people the urgent importance of some contribution from every member of the church. Let us all pay something on the debt which we owe.

THE LESSON OF BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Hiden's careful survey of the net results of local prohibition in his home city is both frank and conservative, and its significance lies in this very fact, that there is no attempt to color the facts as they really exist.

But this study graphically reveals the handicaps under which local prohibition must labor wherever tried, and affords strong proof of the need of persistent, never-ceasing agitation for state and national extension of prohibition law.

Under Siege of Congress-Protected Brewers.

First of all, the helplessness of Birmingham, and for the same reason that of any city or state now under prohibited law before the invasion of outside brewers and liquor makers, is humiliating in the extreme. This great municipality, which so far as its own local liquor problem is concerned, would thoroughly attack out the cause, is still at the mercy of the brewers and distillers of license cities in all parts of the country, who can conduct a continuous bombardment of the city under the cover and protection of the present interstate commerce regulations.

The failure of congress to heed the widespread appeal for relief from this outrageous state of affairs is an indictment of the parties in power, which grows more serious with every hour of delay.

In the second place, the intimate relation which the liquor traffic in Birmingham bore to the business throughout the state of which it was the metropolis, shatters at one blow all the fine spun theorizing about the liquor traffic's right of "Home Rule" and "Local Self-Government," as regards the liquor question.

No sooner had Birmingham voted for prohibition than it was seen that the overwhelming obstacle to statewide prohibition had been overcome and action to that end was taken at the ensuing legislative session.

In the third place, the claim that the dominant party deserved credit for the passage of prohibition in Birmingham or the State of Alabama is completely exploded by the facts, which show that the movement was outside of all party lines and was successful despite the opposition of a large proportion of the politicians and dominant party officials. The fact that these officials, whatever their personal views may have been, were allied with a national party organization opposed to prohibition and including in its ranks a host of liquor-controlled bosses in the big license cities north and south, is a sufficient reason for their attitude.

The fact that local prohibition has succeeded as well as it has in Birmingham during the past year, although administered by an executive not in sympathy with its principles, despite the siege of the outside liquor traffic, backed by Uncle Sam and lacking the steady support of a dominant political organization heartily in favor of it and pledged from the first to its friendly administration, is a splendid tribute to the possibilities of the policy and the righteousness of its fundamental purpose.

Birmingham's experience is a trumpet call to the prohibition hosts of America to unite with the prohibition party for national abolition of the liquor traffic, and prove that the hour is ripe for the adoption of this policy on every inch of territory beneath the Stars and Stripes.

On Wednesday night, March 10, at the First Baptist church, Montgomery, Rev. W. B. Crumpler, D. D., and Mrs. F. J. Harris were married by Rev. C. A. Strohler. Dr. Crumpler is the beloved leader of our Baptist home in Alabama and Mrs. Crumpler has won a high reputation for her work in the cause of our culture and civilization. We wish their wedding upon the union of their hearts and lives.

DR. FROST IS SIXTY YEARS OLD.

In the rush of work we overlooked the fact that one of our beloved secretaries has reached the age of three score years, and yet our Dr. Frost was recently honored by a number of his friends. The employees of the Sunday School board gave him a handsome Walrus traveling bag, the pastors of Nashville a beautiful purse and the Baptist Pastors' conference a mahogany chair. There were a number of happy speeches and the surprise party closed by singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds Our Hearts in Christian Love" followed by prayer by Dr. Rufus Weaver.

The Tennessean says: The friends crowded around to shake hands with Dr. Frost and congratulate him on his long and faithful life as well as to wish for him many additional years. The Baptist Sunday school was first planned by Dr. Frost more than forty years ago, and he has been its guiding power ever since. Under his leadership it has grown from a dark space rented for \$5 per month to its present magnificent property in Nashville. It is perhaps the largest religious enterprise of any denomination that does not solicit or receive gifts in money. Dr. Frost has the unbounded admiration and love of all those who know his true character and work. It was a delight to his many friends to do him honor on this, his sixtieth anniversary. He has received a number of letters on the occasion.

We hope Dr. Frost will pack that handsome grip and leave his pocket book at home and come to Alabama, where hundreds of homes will be opened to him. Long may he live to guide the Sunday School Board. It was brought out as a happy coincidence that in the celebration of Dr. Frost's sixtieth birthday was also the twentieth anniversary of his signing the document originating the Sunday School Board.

AS TO THE SEMINARY ENDOWMENT.

Recently we published a notable article by Rev. V. L. Masters on the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Brother Masters' article showed that the seminary has rendered most signal service to Alabama Baptists. It is now calling for much needed and long delayed endowment. We urge our pastors and brethren everywhere to open their doors to the representatives of the seminary. Mississippi has given \$40,000.00 within the last three or four months. Alabama can make her pledge with equal promptness. Let us all rally to the seminary and assist in equipping it to do its great work.

THE HOME BOARD HAS WORK TO DO.

The census of 1900 gives the number of foreign born living in the United States as follows: Total foreign born, 14,256,064; Germany, 2,668,990; Ireland, 1,618,567; England, 841,967; Canada (English), 785,053; Sweden, 573,640; Italy, 434,207; Russia, 424,096; Canada (French), 235,297; Poland, 233,510; Norway, 226,985; Austria, 276,249; Scotland, 233,977; Bohemia, 198,991; Denmark, 154,284; Hungary, 158,802; Switzerland, 136,831; Holland, 105,049; France, 104,241; Mexico, 103,410; Wales, 93,682; China, 92,827; Finland, 62,811; Portugal, 30,618; Belgium, 29,804; Japan, 25,977; Roumania, 25,941; West Indies, except Cuba and Porto Rico, 14,423; Asia, N. S., 11,208; Cuba, 11,152; Turkey, 9,933; Atlantic Islands, 9,734; Greece, 4,554; born at sea, 4,229; Spain, 3,072; Australia, 4,451; South America, 4,761; Central America, 2,542; Luxembourg, 2,045; Africa, 2,432; Europe, N. S., 2,248; India, 2,023; Pacific Isles, except Hawaii, 1,943; Great Britain, N. S., 1,111; other countries, 4,223.

We can not do justice and let these foreign born men, women and children alone.

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Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made to give to the system, through digestive tract and the stomach, the necessary chemicals not only to digest food, but to enrich the fluids of the body so that it may no longer suffer from dyspepsia or other stomach trouble.

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Thousands upon thousands of people are using these tablets for the aid and cure of every known stomach disease. Know what you put into your stomach and have discretion in doing so.

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One of the ablest professors of the University of Michigan recently stated that the Pepsin was the only aseptic pepsin he had found that was absolutely pure—free from all animal impurities, Bismuth, to absorb gases and prevent fermentation. They are delicately flavored with concentrated Jamaica Ginger—in itself a well known stomachic tonic.

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It is up to your stomach to give it the ingredients necessary to stop its troubles. It costs nothing to try. You know what you are taking and the fame of these tablets prove their value. All druggists sell them. Price 50 cents. Tell us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

FINDING ONE'S SELF AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

When our great fleet of battleships came back to Hampton Roads the other day Admiral Sperry declared one great benefit of the cruise was that the fleet had "found itself." I suppose he meant the world-wide trip gave to the fleet a new consciousness of its unity, power and mission. No lesser cruise could have accomplished the

same result. Years of cruising near the home coast could not have accomplished what was accomplished by this world-trip in a few months.

What a great day it will be when Baptist churches "find themselves." This, however, can come to pass only as they have a world-wide vision and undertake a world-wide work. The first disciples "found themselves" only as they obeyed the command of the Lord to go into all the world. In no other way could they have ever "found themselves." Work only in the home land, among the home people, never could have brought about this same result. A "world-trip" was necessary, and the Lord sent them out on it. And a world-trip of the same character is necessary for every generation, else they will never "find themselves." Is it not true that the disciples of today, the churches of today, have lost themselves in so far as they have failed to obey this command? And how can a pastor confer a greater blessing upon his people than in leading them where they can catch this world-wide vision, and where they will undertake even at the cost of much personal sacrifice this world-wide work? For that man is lost who doesn't seek to save the lost. He hasn't found himself. He hasn't sacrificed his mission and power an opportunity. And that church is "lost," lost to the world, lost to Christ, lost to the highest good, that doesn't seek to save the lost.

Oh, that the great host of "lost" Baptists and "lost" Baptist churches might "find themselves" in heeding the call of a lost world, and so obeying the Savior of the Lost! In no other way will they discover their worth; will they "find themselves."
PAUL V. BOMAR.

GOLD OR IRON.

"Gold is the most valuable of all metals," you declare. Are you sure? Gold, it is true, is the most precious of the metals and the highest-priced; but if we are to estimate the value of a thing on the basis of its usefulness, then gold would not be by any means the most valuable of our mineral products. We are told that

- Iron vessels cross the ocean;
- Iron engines give them motion.
- Iron pipes our gas deliver;
- Iron bridges span our rivers;
- Iron stoves for cooking victuals;
- Iron ovens, pots and kettles;
- Iron horses draw our loads;
- Iron rails compose our roads;
- Iron anchors hold in sands;
- Iron rods, and bolts, and bars;
- Iron houses, iron walls;
- Iron cannon, iron balls;
- Iron axes, knives and chains;
- Iron augers, saws and planes;
- Iron clothes in our blood,
- Iron particles in food;
- Iron lightning rods on spires;
- Iron telegraph wires;
- Iron hammers, nails and screws—
- Iron in everything we use.

If you were to try how to name half as many uses to which gold is put, you could not do it. We could do without gold, for silver and copper could take its place to a considerable extent. But what could we do without iron?—Selected.

TO EVERY READER OF THE ALABAMA BAPTIST

WE would be glad of your personal acquaintance—because we know you would appreciate us as much as we would you.

We are trying, and very successfully to run a Store of service. We provide great stocks in the first place—more than \$1,000,000.00 being carried constantly on our Sales Floors and in our great warehouse and stock rooms.

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Free samples to churches and Sunday schools contemplating ordering hymn books. Lasting Hymns introduced by our denominational leaders. Address Rev. J. A. Lee, Geneva, Ky.

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Write today to nearest office of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for a free copy of the new 1909 Farmers' Year-Book or Almanac, full of the most valuable and unprejudiced information for planters and farmers; or ask your fertilizer dealer for a copy.

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A SUCCESSFUL PRAYER MEETING

Dear Brother Barnett: In last week's issue of the Alabama Baptist Brother Hunter declares conditions as they seem to him to exist in regard to the mid-week prayer meeting. Now I do not propose to diagnose the cause nor offer a prescription, neither am I prepared to speak of conditions in a general way. But I do insist on applying the "proverbial rule of exceptions" when it comes to the prayer meeting of the old Ruhama church. I wish to say just here that my idea of a successful prayer meeting might consist of not more than two or three persons. If they come together with a common interest at heart their united appeals ascend as one. It is in these gatherings that heart gets closest to heart, a place where fellowship is developed, a kind of family gathering, where each one feels a common interest in every other one, and every one is conscious of a deep and abiding confidence in the sympathy of every other one, where the glow of fellowship is never wanting; if there be individual troubles, it is here borne by many; if cause for rejoicing, it is multiplied many times. I would not depreciate the value of any of God's appointed means of service—the preaching of the gospel, the Sunday school or any other; but I do believe that in the prayer meeting of the Ruhama Baptist church we have one of the strongest, if not the strongest, influence for keeping up spiritual vitality in the church. I appreciate the preaching service and fully realize its importance, but I dare say that Brother Shelburne would feel shorn of one of his most potent forces if compelled to do without his mid-week prayer meeting. It is true a great many members of the church do not go to prayer meeting. Out of a "membership of more than five hundred not more than one-fifth on an average attend, and yet in my opinion our church is largely dependent on the mid-week meeting for spiritual strength. I can not go into detail of our plan of conducting the meetings. I refer you to Brother Shelburne for that, though I assure you there is no dragging nor want of variety. Now, Brother Hunter, I do believe that any church with two or three earnest Christians (to say nothing of a devoted pastor to lead them) may have a successful prayer meeting. Fraternally,

H. F. WOOD.

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Harris Lithia Springs Co., Harris Springs, S. C.
 Hotel opens from July 15th to September 15th.

Do you know Barnes? Well, it is not the name of a man, but of a kitten. Barnes is a great favorite with us all. He knows quite a number of tricks. He can open the door from the inside if he happens to be on the outside and wants to be let in. He brings a number of scratches on the door.

He likes to be in with us children each night when we are studying our lessons. I often look at him in his cozy place on the hearth and love to think how he used to run from us, so frightened, when we only wanted to be good to him. So we called him Barnes because we found him in the barn. He only wanted to meet a true friend to develop the good there was in him. He needed a prop—some one who believed in him. There are hundreds of little boys in the land, who, like Barnes, need some one to help them, some one to stand by them, some one to believe in them. These boys are to be found in well-to-do homes. The warm milk of human kindness is better for the boy often than it was even for dear old Barnes. We could never trace his history beyond the barn walls, evidently he was a stray cat—the much-hated and much-abused class of cats.

Would you ever think to look at Barnes now—a big fat hearth cat—that he had ever had so eventful a history? Barnes is a great favorite with us all. He knows quite a number of tricks. He can open the door from the inside if he happens to be on the outside and wants to be let in. He brings a number of scratches on the door.

He likes to be in with us children each night when we are studying our lessons. I often look at him in his cozy place on the hearth and love to think how he used to run from us, so frightened, when we only wanted to be good to him. So we called him Barnes because we found him in the barn. He only wanted to meet a true friend to develop the good there was in him. He needed a prop—some one who believed in him. There are hundreds of little boys in the land, who, like Barnes, need some one to help them, some one to stand by them, some one to believe in them. These boys are to be found in well-to-do homes. The warm milk of human kindness is better for the boy often than it was even for dear old Barnes. We could never trace his history beyond the barn walls, evidently he was a stray cat—the much-hated and much-abused class of cats.

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are the best for making bread meal. They have successfully stood the test of competition for 40 years, with yearly increasing sales. They are trade winners. Put your idle engine to work with a Cole Mill. You will make money and your patrons will be satisfied. We can furnish the engine, too, if wanted. Catalog on request.

R. D. COLE MFG. CO. Newnan, Ga.

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Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. Write for Special Offer. Best Guaranteed **\$10 to \$27** 1909 Models **\$10 to \$27** with Coaster-brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1907 & 1908 Models all of best makes **\$7 to \$12** 500 Second Hand Wheels all makes and models **\$3 to \$8** Good as new. Write now. Great Factory Clearing Sale. We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half-price. Do not buy till you get our catalog and order. Write now. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. H88 Chicago**

LADIES, If you have superfluous HAIR ON THE FACE

send for new information how to remove it easily and effectively without chemicals or instruments. (only safe way). Correspondence confidential in plain sealed envelope.

MRS. M. M. FERRY, P. 1 Box 412, Long Beach, CAL.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over SIXTY-FIVE YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TROUBLED WITH PERIODIC COLIC, SCOURGE OF THE CHILD, SOFTENING OF THE GUMS, ALLAYS THE FALLEN CURVES, WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and get for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind, twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number **W.S. AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.**

FROM CHINA.

Pingtu, Shantung, China, Dec. 28, 1908.

Dear Brother Barnett: Christmas has passed, the holidays are about over and I come to bid you a happy New Year.

On special occasions like this we think much of our friends at home and long to be with them. In our work here we are practically cut off from all social enjoyment and many times we feel lonely, but are constrained to turn to God with grateful hearts when we think of all His loving kindness to us.

On the day before Christmas we attended two Chinese feasts. Here when a boy child is born into the home they give a feast; when a member of the family dies they give a feast; in making a trade of any importance they give a feast; when parties are engaged to marry they give a feast, and when they marry they give a feast; often crime is punished by making the guilty party give a feast; if you wish to give a present nothing is more appropriate than to give a feast; in fact, no important event can take place without a feast.

One of the feasts which we attended was an engagement feast, given by the man of the contracting parties, who is a teacher in one of our village schools. The woman is a member of this church, and is a Manchu. Her husband is dead and she has two small children. At the death of her husband she became, of course, the property of her husband's brothers, who are heathen. These brothers wanted her children and her interest in about one-half acre of land. As a means to this end they made her work very hard, beat her around like a brute and tried to run her off; but of course she did not want to give up her children, as she is a Christian mother. Some months ago this man, through a middle man, proposed to marry her. All trades of any importance are made through a "middle man." She refused him, but a few weeks ago changed her mind, as women sometimes do, and the middle man sent for him to come down again. I thought this might turn out like a man I heard of once, who, when he proposed, she refused. Soon after she sent him a telegram saying she had changed her mind. He wired back that he had also changed his mind. But this man was of the same opinion still, and immediately came down. The middle man soon got the matter arranged with the brothers-in-law, and the deed was made over to the happy groom-to-be; consideration, twelve dollars.

One of the objections to the method of match-making here is that the courting is all done through a middle man, but under present conditions I suppose it is best—and might be best in some cases at home.

The other feast was given by Miss Jeter, Mrs. Oxner, wife and I to our helpers, evangelists and Bible women who are connected with our work. We had the "hotel" people to prepare the food and bring it in. Of course the men and women had separate places to eat. Some fifteen courses were served, and they ate a great deal and seemed to appreciate it very much. We had twenty guests, and the feast cost

12 1-2 cents each. This was on account of us ordering the best food they had, and a good many extras. Their food cost ordinarily about one cent a meal.

In looking over the work of the past year we have much for which to be thankful. I have had very good native helpers in the dispensary, so I have tried to stay out of the work in order to study all I possibly could this year; but have seen a great many patients, and in all there has been more than seven thousand treated during the year. Every patient brings from one to three of his friends with him, and as it is our purpose to have the gospel preached to each before being treated, you see what a large number who have an opportunity of hearing the glad tidings during the year—many for the first time.

I hope to get our hospital buildings all completed by next May, and will be glad, for we need them so much. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our friends who have contributed toward furnishing the hospital.

During the first thirty-five years of missionary work in China there were sixty male and forty female workers, and the visible results of their labors were six converts. Carey labored seven years before he baptized his first convert. During the past year 168 have broken away from their idolatry and superstition, accepted Christ as their Savior and entered the Pingtu churches. We now have nearly 1,000 members. Does this not look like the Kingdom is coming, and might we not take fresh courage and press on?

At home there is no reason why one should not repent and accept Christ, but many reasons why he should, and it seems that it would be an easy thing for him to do so; but I want to give a few reasons why it is hard for the

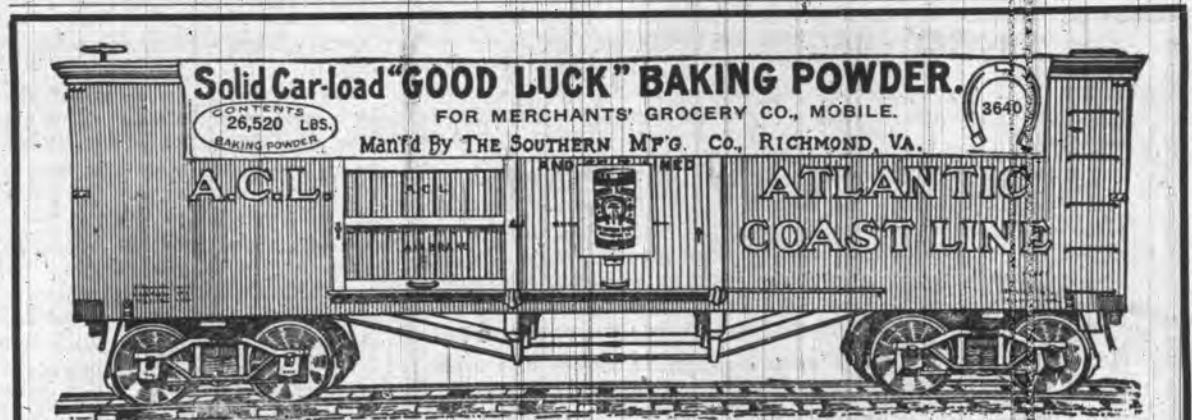
Chinese to become Christians. When a heathen entertains the idea of becoming a Christian, he does not expect to escape a certain amount of persecution and enmity on the part of his former friends. The fact of becoming a Christian brings him face to face with tremendous forces, all essentially heathen, which make it exceedingly difficult for him to cut loose from the traditions and customs of his whole life, and the influences of those who have lived before him for four thousand years. Confucianism has permeated the religious, social, political and moral life of the whole people, and is one of the great obstacles in the path of Christian triumph in China. When he enters the church he knows that he can no longer have any connection with the worship of his ancestors, and from his earliest childhood this worship has been the chief motive that has called out the best in his life. He must give up many of the social functions, and is often despised by every one in the whole village, and this is very hard for him to bear, for the Chinese, perhaps more than any other race, desires and craves the respect and esteem of his fellows; and to lose that is almost as bad as to die.

As the adherent counts the cost of his becoming a Christian and remembers that he will be counted a dog for not worshiping the ancestors, it comes to a supreme test whether his love for Christ Jesus is deep and real enough to lead him to take upon himself the cross and follow his Master. Few people in a Christian land really understand what it means to the average Chinese when he decides to become a Christian. Many beautiful things are said of the heroism and devotion of foreign missionaries, but not enough is said of the real heroes, the brave native Christian men and women who, counting the cost, are willing

to bear the brunt of the battle even though they pay the price with their lives.

Two days ago while out walking we saw some people collected at the graves of their ancestors. As we approached we noticed that they were very busy and intensely interested in making preparations to burn to their ancestors. Upon the stone in front of each grave they had a feast spread for the spirits. They think the spirits are satisfied by partaking of the odor of the food, for they were very careful to gather all the food up when they returned. With a great many other things they had to burn was a large paper cart and paper horse. It is hard to think that there is a people silly enough to believe that the spirits of their ancestors can use these things after they are buried in the other world, but their whole being is permeated with such ideas as these. If they believe that the spirit, after death, can be transmuted into another being, they can easily believe that the smoke and ashes of this paper cart and horse can be transformed into a beautiful carriage and horse, and used by the spirits in the other world.

While they tenaciously cling to these things which have been handed down from age to age, we rejoice to know that the heap of sin is gradually being melted down by the influence of Christian missions. To show what many of the Chinese think of Christian missions, I quote the following from H. E. Viceroy Tsan Fong, from a lecture given at a reception in New York city. "We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the part taken by American missionaries in promoting the progress of Chinese people. They have borne the weight of western civilization into every nook and corner of the empire. They have rendered



THINK OF CAR LOADS OF "GOOD LUCK"

Stop and think for a moment! Here is a baking powder that has grown so greatly in favor with the consumers of the country that the enormous demand in this community can be supplied only by carload shipments.

As an illustration of how the jobbers of the country buy "GOOD LUCK" Baking Powder, it is interesting to look at the picture above.

A mighty large amount of leavening power, you think! But the Merchants' Grocery Company buys and receives regularly a carload of "GOOD LUCK"

at a time. The 26,520 pounds mentioned above will soon be making the biscuit, waffles, cakes and dozens of other delicious products of the culinary art rise white, and light, and delightful to the palate.

The cooks who use "GOOD LUCK" have no fears about the success of their efforts, because they know the Powder—know its great leavening power—know its uniform and changeless goodness.

The Patented, Moisture-Proof, Tin-Foil News Board Can in which "GOOD LUCK" is packed possesses especial

properties, or excluding moisture and perfectly preserves the contents.

The manufacturer of "GOOD LUCK," the Southern Manufacturing Company, of Richmond-Manchester, Va., guarantees it to be pure and wholesome, and to comply with the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Serial No. 13,026.

The officers of the Merchants' Grocery Company are: Mr. J. P. Weatherbee, president; Mr. F. J. Kimbrough, vice president; Mr. M. R. Baker, secretary; Mr. E. H. Bixler, Jr., treasurer.

inestimable service to China, by the laborious task of translating into the Chinese language religious and scientific works. They help us to bring happiness and comfort to the poor and suffering by the establishment of hospitals and schools. The awakening of China, which now seems to be at hand, may be traced in no small measure to the hands of the missionary. For this service you will find China not ungrateful."

This shows the feeling of a few of the influential, while the vast majority are yet not in sympathy with religious work or any kind of progress. There has been uprisings and many other things to hinder the work, but instead of being retarded it has been stimulated. Like Bunyan's allegory, a man dashing water on a fire to extinguish it, and another man behind pouring on oil to keep it going. The Lord continues to pour on the oil and the work continues to grow.

Let us all pray that there may be a great forward march this year in every field and in every department of His work. Yours sincerely,

T. O. HEARN.

THE SLEEPY MAN.

Nurse says the sleepy man
Is coming—let us run
And watch him through the key hole,
"Twill be such glorious fun.

I wonder what he looks like,
For nurse has often told
That he's great-grandpa to Santa
Claus,
Then he must be very old.

So they softly crept to the playroom—
Little Ted and blue-eyed Nan—
And waited long and patiently
To see the sleepy man.

At last it came their bed time,
And nurse looked all around
For Baby Nan and Little Ted,
But neither could be found.

So then she sought the play room
And lo, behind the door
The sleepy man had caught them both
And laid them on the floor.
—New York Tribune.

Progress of a Severe Case of Tetter.
Guntersville, Ala., July 14, 1908.

Dr. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sir:—I am glad to say that three or four boxes of Tetterine I ordered of you I have personally used, have given me more relief and seemingly a permanent cure of Tetter and Eczema than I have had for 25 years, for which time I have been tortured and tormented with some dreadful skin disease on my thighs and in my groin, also on my left hand, and had as I thought destroyed the natural growth of two of my finger nails. I now have one of them absolutely cured and looking as natural as I could ask for. The other one very much improved. I also had it on my feet and they are cured. In the twenty-five to thirty years I have been embarrassed and tortured with skin trouble I have consulted and taken medicine from many doctors, and bought and used many different kinds of ointments, but none gave me relief and satisfaction as your Tetterine has given me. I would not have had my two finger nails just as they were for \$100.00. Respectfully,
J. D. Chandler.

Tetterine cures Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm, Ground Itch, Infant's Sore Head, Pimples, Boils, Rough Scaly Patches on the Face, Old Itching Sores, Dandruff, Cankered Scalp, Bunions, Corns, Chubbins and every form of Skin Disease. Tetterine 50c; Tetterine Soap 25c. Your druggist, or by mail from the manufacturer, The Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.

You can always tell where
Farmers' Bone
has been used; the plant looks
strong, vigorous and well-fruited—
It's because the Fish acts as a tonic.
EACH BAG OF THE GENUINE FARMERS' BONE
BEARS OUR TRADE MARK



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NORFOLK, VA. COLUMBIA, S. C.
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THE ORIGINAL



THE MONARCH

**"THE
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IN THE
WORLD"**

Downy--Comfortable--Durable--Sanitary

The Original—Made of Pure Virgin Cotton.

The Monarch—Made of "Perfection" Felt manufactured in our Factory. Guaranteed Clean, Dustless and absolutely Sanitary.

Look for the Perfection Guarantee—it is your Protection.

Sold only through Furniture Dealers.

Manufactured by **The Perfection Mattress Company**

Birmingham, Alabama

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises, and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1100 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE? If so, we can help you. We have already put hundreds through college by means of our plan. Write today for full information regarding our offer of a free scholarship in any school or college. Address, Robert J. Sherlock, 29-31 East 22d Street, New York city.

25 GRAND EASTER POST CARDS 10c
Gold Embossed Angels, brightly colored Crosses and Flowers with Easter Greetings, Easter Chickens, Easter Rabbits, Easter Eggs, etc. All printed in 8 or more colors and guaranteed to please or money refunded. Silk Card Co., Dept. 764, 1941 Harrison St., Chicago.

IN MEMORIAM.

The angel of death visited the home of Mr. J. W. Ivey, of Moro, Ala., on February 26 and took his son, Clifton C. Ivey, to dwell in the realm above. Clifton was a young man much liked by all who knew him, just entering into a glorious young manhood, and in a life of usefulness, being only 24 years of age. He had united with the Baptist church at Fellowship two years ago and went to work for the Master in trying to show his young friends the way to Christ. He organized a prayer meeting for young men at a school house near his home and conducted it all that summer. Then he went to Selma and carried his membership to the First Baptist church of Selma, where he died a member, though he visited his old home church at Fellowship and helped in a prayer meeting there all last summer and fall. He was ever ready to speak for his Saviour, ever ready to pray for those who asked, and ever ready to help those who could not help themselves.

Clifton had moved back to his father's, J. W. Ivey, where he was going to reside another year. He was married to Miss Edna Perry, of Perry county, on the 17th of January, 1909, living only a little over one month after marriage. It is sad to part with loved ones and so hard to see them die, but we trust some day to meet them in that home beyond the sky. We would say to the stricken father weep not for your loved one. He has gone to that home where there are no tears; to the brothers and sisters, prepare to meet him and be as ready as he was when the summons comes; to the heart-broken bride, he stands at the pearly gate waiting to welcome you home.

A FRIEND.

TWO VIEWS.

By Adelbert F. Caldwell.

"I can not do much in an hour," said Jack;

"I might as well waste it, you see; Just an hour a day is nothing at all, That is, as it seemeth to me."

"An hour a day!" Ted puckered his brow.

"In a year let's see what 't would be; Fifteen days and five hours—too much to be lost,

That is, so it seemeth to me."
—Selected.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The State of Alabama Jefferson County, Probate court, 27th day of February, 1909. Estate of Dock K. Allison, deceased.

This day came Joe J. Osborn, administrator of the estate of Dock K. Allison, deceased, and filed his account, vouchers, evidences and statement for a final settlement of the same.

It is ordered that the 26th day of March, 1909 be appointed a day for making such settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

S. E. GREENE, Judge of Probate.
WARD & RUDULPH, Attorneys.



The Gin That Bales the Dollars

Both the cotton ginner and the cotton grower profit by the perfection of the MUNGER System Gins. The ginner profits by increased capacity, economy of operation, freedom from breakage and repairs and the South-wide prestige and reputation of the

MUNGER The Perfect System

The grower patronizes the MUNGER System because close ginning means best turn-out and "Munger System" means best sample.

MUNGER System Gin Outfits may be had of any capacity. Choice of Munger, Pratt, Eagle, Winship and Smith Gins. Engines, Boilers, Linters and every cotton machine between field and loom.

Plans and estimate for complete equipment or single machine free. Catalogue on application.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Charlotte, N. C.
Dallas, Texas Memphis, Tenn. Bridgewater, Mass.
(For export)

(Address sales office nearest you.)

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR HEADACHE
And Other Pains

25 Doses 25 CENTS.
125 Doses \$1.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

TAKE ONE of These Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

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Statuary, Iron Fences and Seats

We have all styles and material. We do first class work, use only the best material and our workmen know their trade. Write for catalogue. Agents wanted.

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THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM
Our Patrons are our best Advertisers
Once a Customer Always a Customer
GIVE US A TRIAL
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TEACHERS FURNISHED—CLASSES FORMED—WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

EDUCATION AT HOME

Mark out your choice of the subjects here and send \$1.00 at once to enroll your name and pay one month's tuition. You can choose two courses at \$2.00 per month, 3 at \$3.00 per month, etc. If there are as many as 10 young men and ladies in any one neighborhood who desire us to form a special class for them, we can send a teacher to open a regular college.

University Extension Schools, Birmingham, Ala.

- Bookkeeping
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When You Are Out of Calling Cards

100 cards of best quality, printed in the best possible manner from your own plate, 75c.

Card plates engraved in irreplaceable style—any letter desired, plain Old English, Roman, French Script, together with 100 cards, \$1.85; in regular script, \$1.

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JEWELERS OPTICIANS
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FERTILIZER

Our Motto: "None But the Best"

For your fertilizer needs, please see our agent in your town or write us direct.

The Spring season for fertilizer is now in full blast. Send us your orders without delay, and we will give them our personal attention.

Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Co.
FLORENCE, ALA.

HELPED HER SISTER

Young girls, at the critical age, often require the help that Cardui will give.

Cardui acts gently and safely, in a way that will mean much for health in future years.

Cardui has been found to relieve or prevent female pains, such as headache, backache, sideache, etc. and to act effectively on such symptoms as fitful temper, nervousness, tired feeling, and other symptoms that are common to young women.

Mrs. Mary Hudson, of Eastman, Miss., writes: "My young sister while staying with me and going to school, was in terrible misery. I got her to take a few doses of Cardui and it helped her at once.

"I have taken Cardui myself and believe I would have been under the clay, if it had not been for that wonderful medicine. I was in a rack of pain, in my back and low down, but the first dose of Cardui helped me and now I am in better health than in three years."

Try Cardui. It is a purely vegetable, gently medicinal, extract, especially recommended for female troubles. Sold by all druggists.

A 70 Cent Package of
DR. LORD'S HEADACHE POWDERS
will cure one head 4 times or 4 heads one time. Money back if they fail.
Price 10 and 25c at all druggists or by mail on receipt of price.
COLLIER DRUG CO.
Birmingham, Alabama.

BLMYER CHURCH BELLS.
Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

BELLS.
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.

HALF TONES By MAIL
YOU GET PERFECT CUTS AND GET THEM QUICKLY.
NEWS ENGRAVING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

DOORS OF DARING.

By Henry Van Dyke.

The mountains that enfold the vale
With walls of granite, steep and high,
Invite the fearless foot to scale
Their stairway toward the sky.

The restless, deep, dividing sea
That flows and foams from shore to shore,
Calls to its sunburned chivalry,
"Push out, set sail, explore!"

And all the bars at which we fret,
That seem to prison and control,
Are but the doors of daring, set ajar before the soul.

Say not, "Too poor," but freely give;
Sigh not, "Too weak," but boldly try.
You never can begin to live
Unless you dare to die.

"KEEP EVERLASTINGLY AT IT."

For years I have been preaching missions and trying to get my people to become active missionaries. At some places I have been often times discouraged and thought I would have to leave and make room for some other man. Now I can more fully appreciate Brother Crumpton's advice to keep "everlastingly at it." We have had a hard struggle, but for the past two years light has begun to break upon us at Shell Banks. Some ten or fifteen have promised to give to the Lord one-tenth of their gross income. Our ladies are at work. They have often times been asked to keep silent. In keeping silent they only did as they are doing who advise it, but soon we hope to organize a Ladies' Aid. We will organize a B. Y. P. U. at our next meeting. Our congregations are growing and now we have reason to rejoice in our work. Our mission church at Foley is prospering. We are having a slow, but a steady growth. We are building a nice house of worship. When it is complete I think it will excel any church building in the county of Baldwin. We are also going to build at Foley a pastor's home. We have some lumber donated for that purpose now. There are many other redeeming features of our work at both places I have mentioned, but I will not mention any more of them now, as I am sure you are often bored with long articles.

Fraternally,

Yours Secour, JOHN D. WILKES.

Trinity, Ala., Dec. 1, 1908.
Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Co.,
Florence, Ala.

Gentlemen:
I have been using your fertilizer for the past six years, and am well pleased with your goods. If I can be of any service to you in recommending your fertilizers, command me. Wishing you success in the future, I am, your customer,
G. A. ROOF.

CAN CANCER BE CURED?

We want every man and woman in the United States to know what we are doing. We are curing Cancers, Tumors and Chronic Sores without the use of the knife or X-ray and are endorsed by the senate and legislature of Virginia.

We Guarantee Our Cures.
Physicians Treated Free.

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GUARANTEED For 10 Years
I Want to Loan You a Pair of TRUSIGHT SPECTACLES on Six Days Trial
FREE!

My Free Offer I want to introduce Trusight Spectacles to every reader of this paper. To do this I am making a special one-third price offer. I want to send you a pair of genuine Trusight Spectacles in a Gold Filled Frame, guaranteed for 10 years, on 6 days' free trial.
Send Me Your Name I will send you my perfect Trusight Eye Tester with which you can test your own eyes as well as the most skilled optician. When you return the Tester with your test I will send you a pair of Genuine \$5.00 Trusight Spectacles, that will surely fit, on 6 days' free trial. You don't need to send any money—no deposit. Wear the glasses in your own home for six days and if perfectly satisfactory in every way—if they are the best glasses you ever saw at any price—send me only \$1.65 and the spectacles are yours. If the glasses, for any reason, do not suit you—if you don't believe them to be the best bargain you ever had—return them and you are out nothing.



THIS CASE FREE!

This is my Orient Case; it is made of metal covered with Moroccan leather, plush lined, with a patent spring fastener. Very attractive and will outlast any other case on the market. Ask your local optician if he will sell you such a case as this for less than \$1.00. By my special plan this case will be given free to those who answer this advertisement and take advantage of my special offer.
E. O. KOCH, Pres., TRUSIGHT SPECTACLE CO.,
1469 Friend Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Send No Money.

Just sign your name and address on the Coupon and mail it to me. I will send you my Trusight Eye Tester by return mail. Do this TODAY, and secure the beautiful Orient Spectacle Case which I give FREE to those who take advantage of my special offer.
Good Reliable Agents Wanted.

(CUT OUT THIS COUPON)

E. O. KOCH, Pres.,
Trusight Spectacle Co.,
Friend Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Please send me without cost and without obligation your Trusight Eye Tester and your special free case offer.

NAME _____
P. O. _____
STATE _____

Sister Woman!
READ MY FREE OFFER
My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend a full fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs absolutely free. It is a remedy that cures women's ailments, and I want to tell you all about it—just how to cure yourself right at home without the aid of a doctor—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or occupation. Balm of Figs is just the remedy to make sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—let me prove it to you—I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that does so quickly and surely cure women's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore, I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of Leucorrhoea, Painful Periods, Uteration, Inflammation, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Ovarian or Uterine Tumors or Growths, or any of the weakesses so common to women.
This fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs will not cost you one cent
I will send it to you absolutely free, to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs and I am willing to prove my faith by sending out these fifty-cent boxes free. So, my reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me at once—today—and I will send you the treatment entirely free by return mail, and if you so desire, undoubtedly I can refer you to some one near you, who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of Balm of Figs. But after all, the very best test of anything is a personal trial of it, and I know a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs will convince you of its merit. Nothing is so convincing as the actual test of the article itself. Will you give Balm of Figs this test? Write to me today, and remember I will gladly send you a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs for the asking. Address
MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box 248 Joliet, Illinois.

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PULPIT AND CHANCEL FURNITURE
SUNDAY SCHOOL and CHOIR CHAIRS
ASSEMBLY AND OPERA SEATING
SCHOOL DESKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE CO. TITLE GUARANTEE BLDG BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Wedding Invitations We make them engraved or printed. The latest and most fashionable styles. Best material. Lowest prices. Send for samples.
ROBERTS PRINTING CO.,
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PIMPLY PRETTY FACES

May Be Made Clean and Clear By Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Trial Package Sent Free.

Pretty faces are daily seen about us marred and marked with pimples, blotches and eruptions.

There is absolutely no necessity for this condition being so exceedingly prevalent. Pimples and skin troubles show that the blood is impure, and is forcing its impurities into the cells and glands of the skin, there festering and breaking out at last into many eruptive disorders.

CUT



Don't Mar Your Beauty by Neglect. Stuart's Calcium Wafers Sent Free for Trial.

Calcium Sulphide is one of the greatest blood purifiers known to science, and is so powerful that in a few days dreadful conditions of skin disease are overcome, and pimples and ordinary skin troubles have been removed in a few days.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain this great purifier and preserve its fullest strength in the peculiar process called Stuart's. Combined with the Calcium Sulphide are three other great blood invigorators, each doing a special work intended for rapid and complete mastery over blood impurities and skin diseases.

By using Stuart's Calcium Wafers in a few days one notices the good effects, and in a short time the blood responds quickly and purges itself of its irritating and impure parts.

These wafers are not experimental; they do their great work so fast and are so uniformly successful that they are known in every hamlet and by every druggist. Physicians will tell you of Calcium Sulphide, and how hard it is to prepare it to hold its full strength. Stuart has solved the question with Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They sell at all druggists for 50c, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

DEWBERRY SCHOOL AGENCY. Established 1892.

How to find the right teacher for your school is a hard problem. Schools, colleges and families are fast learning that the safest plan is to submit their wants to some good School Agency where leading teachers of the country are enrolled.

We make this our business. Tell us what you want. No charge to schools. Good teachers should write for circulars. Address R. A. Clayton, Mgr., Birmingham, Ala.

A PROBLEM IN CHRISTIAN ARITHMETIC.

Subtraction.

From the money God has enabled me to possess, and for which he has made me a trustee \$1 00
 Subtract the amount he has definitely designated to be set apart for his service, the tithe, distinctly his money (Lev. 27:30) 10

The remainder will be what God permits me to use for myself and others, or from which I may make gifts to loved ones, or for the extension of Christ's kingdom in the world 90

Addition.

To the amount God permits me to call mine, and to use, 90 cents, add what is certain to follow, if God's part is honestly turned over to his service, God's Approval
 Add what he has definitely promised (Mal. 3:10, Prov. 3:9, 10)

..... God's Blessing
 Add what always comes with honest dealing A clear conscience
 Add what makes every service sweet An obedient will
 Add what will dispel anxiety and clear the brain Trust in God
 Add what honest dealing with God begins and increases System

The sum is a right business basis Honest Working Capital
 Addition and Subtraction.

Now from the amount with which God has entrusted to me as a steward or trustee, and for which I must give account—the dollar—subtract the amount we may honestly count ours and use as any Christian should use money 90 cents

Plus the little, uncertain, indefinite, often begrudged pittance many blood-bought children of God who are called to be partners with Christ in the extension of his kingdom in the earth really contribute toward the maintenance of their church, and the advancement of the cause of Christ at home and abroad—contributions, honest expense.

These together will foot up our honest expense. Now subtracting honest expense from the dollar the remainder will be the amount of which God has been robbed—just plain graft.

"Will a man rob God?" Sure! "How much owest thou unto my Lord?"

Equation.

Now the problem is to determine which of the two is really the more valuable to me as a working basis and a business asset, the whole dollar, including God's tithe, which if not honestly turned over to his service becomes sacrilegious graft, with the blight and curse of sinful dishonesty upon it, or the honest working capital as determined above. "Choose you this day."—The Standard.

25 GRAND EASTER POST CARDS 10c

Gold Embossed Angels, brightly colored Crosses and Flowers with Easter Greetings, Easter Chickens, Easter Rabbits, Easter Eggs, etc. All printed in 8 or more colors and guaranteed to please or money refunded. Silk Card Co., Dept. 764, 1941 Harrison St., Chicago.

More Than Soda Crackers

When you eat Uneeda Biscuit you taste something delightfully different from common soda crackers.

The difference begins with better baking of best materials, in the greatest, cleanest bakeries in the world, built expressly to bake Uneeda Biscuit.

The difference is protected and preserved for you by the only package in the world that effectively retains freshness and excludes all dust and moisture.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

50% More Crops

Whether your land yields large crops or not depends upon two things—proper cultivation and proper fertilizer. If you are cultivating properly and fertilizing freely and still not getting bumper crops, then you are not using fertilizer containing the proper percentage of food elements to suit your land. For instance, experiments show that the soil of Louisiana and Texas needs little or no potash, but in Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas potash is needed. The soil will not be at its best unless it is so treated. Different crops require different fertilizers. You can avoid all waste of your fertilizer money and insure your land getting the right plant food by using

GOULDING'S Fertilizers

The formulas are compounded as the direct results of soil tests in this state and whatever plant food your land and crops need, you will get it in correct proportions in Goulding's Fertilizers.

For over 50 years Goulding's have been the standard fertilizers for cotton and corn. The largest crops that farmers have made in years are directly traceable to the use of Goulding's Fertilizers and common sense methods in farming.

Order from your local dealer
THE GOULDING FERTILIZER CO.,
 W. D. C. KESSLER, PRESIDENT,
 PENSACOLA, FLA.